



The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881)



Printed by Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

8292 四拜禮號十月七英港香

THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1919.

日三十月六 SINGLE COPY: 10 CTS. \$36 PER ANNUM.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

CHINA TO SIGN AUSTRIAN TREATY.

Shanghai, July 9.
The Cabinet has telegraphed to Luk Tsing-cheong instructing him to sign the Austrian Peace Treaty and also to explain fully to the Allied Powers why China refused to sign the German Treaty.

THE CHINESE PEACE DELEGATES.

Shanghai, July 9.
According to a Paris telegram, Luk Tsing-cheong has returned to Paris from Switzerland. Wong Tsing-ting is leaving for America on the same steamer as President Wilson.

INTERNAL PEACE.

Shanghai, July 9.
Vong Yen-ling and Kong Chiu-ki have telegraphed to Peking saying that since the refusal to sign the Treaty, it is easier to arrange internal peace. They therefore ask Chu Kai-kim to come to Shanghai without further delay.

THE PARLIAMENT QUESTION.

Shanghai, July 9.
Li Sheng-tok and Wong Yap-tong interviewed Chu Sai-chong yesterday, saying that if dissatisfied with the new Parliament he can issue a Mandate dissolving it and restore the old Parliament. Chu Sai-chong replied also in very strong words.

THE PREMIERSHIP.

Shanghai, July 9.
The notification nominating Chow Shu-moo as Premier has already been sealed, but the On Fook raises strong opposition although Tuan Ki-sui favours nomination. Therefore Kung Sum-jam does not dare to forward the notification to Parliament and asks Chu Sai-chong to allow him to resign. Chu Sai-chong has answered that they had better wait.

TUAN'S FUTURE.

Shanghai, July 9.
It is reported that Tuan Ki-sui will leave for Tientsin in order to get away from political trouble.

THE ON FOOK.

Shanghai, July 9.
Owing to the recent fracas in Parliament, certain members of the On Fook are not satisfied with the Executive Committee. They wish to sever connection with the On Fook.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

STRAITS CIVIL SERVANTS' SALARIES.

Shanghai, July 9.
The Home Office has sanctioned the 30 per cent increase in Civil Servants' salaries recommended by the Bucknill Commission.

AN AMERICAN CLUB FOR HONGKONG.

THE TIME RIPE FOR IT.

(*"Hongkong Telegraph" Special.*)

In local American circles there is no topic more keenly discussed than the advisability of organising an American Club. Many Coast Ports of China have American Clubs, but there is no such institution in Hongkong. With a growing American community an effort should be made to collect the members together, and the only way to do so is by the establishment of a Club. It is possible that we shall witness in the near future in Hongkong an up-to-date Club, which will be a credit to this independent nation, but the community as a whole has not as yet thoroughly awakened to the need of such an organisation.

The consensus of opinion appears to be that a site should be secured in Kowloon, close enough to be convenient for everybody, and when sufficient interest is developed a Club house should be built. From a business standpoint the Club could be utilised most advantageously for it could bring different matters to the notice of the Washington Government as occasion necessitates. By having an organisation of this nature the Americans here could get into better co-operation with their own Government. They could get support from the various Chambers of Commerce in America. Some of the local American houses are members of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce from which body they get facilities, while a good many other American mercantile firms have their own rules and regulations. The influence which an American Club, if properly organised, could bring to bear on the U.S. Government would be beneficial for the trade of Hongkong, which is, after all, a distributing centre. We depend and shall continue to depend upon America for a big share of her trade because conditions in Europe are not as yet normal. Production in Europe is very low and a great majority of the British merchants here are to-day importing American goods in ever-increasing quantities.

Again, the Club could fulfil another useful function—namely, the advising of importers and exporters in Hongkong on the standing of the American firms that desire to open connections with them. There are a number of dishonest firms in America whose rating is not known. An American Club, if it gets into co-operation with the various Chambers of Commerce in the United States, could secure reliable information of the various firms trying to secure connections in Hongkong, and this data could be made available not only to American merchants but extended to one and all.

As a rule American business houses in Hongkong are decidedly progressive. There is no reason that with a progressive element like this we should not have an American Club in Hongkong, which could serve a dual purpose—socially and commercially. Expectations are based for the fulfilment of this scheme on the younger generation of Americans who will come out when trade is again in full swing.

Undoubtedly the sporting side of the club idea could be developed by the American community when they get sufficient material, namely, experienced men to organise a base ball club etc. The new arrangement of stationing a number of American naval ships in the Orient will make it possible for more American ships to visit Hongkong. Every American naval boat carries a baseball team, and even the Helena has one. There is practically no place at present to play baseball except at Happy Valley. The Hongkong Football Club have very kindly allowed teams to play baseball on their grounds, but it is not a very desirable place for the purpose.

LOCAL JUNK PIRED.

TWO PEOPLE SHOT.

SMART CAPTURE BY WATER POLICE.

Another daring piracy, accompanied by the shooting of two Chinese, occurred yesterday, but, owing to the smart work of the Water Police, the pirates have all been caught and are now safely lodged in prison.

It appears that yesterday a report was made to the Yau-mati Station by the owner of a junk that his boat had been boarded by five pirates in Hongkong waters. They compelled the owner to leave the junk and upon his resisting they shot him through the leg. They then hoisted sail and, carrying with them four women belonging to the junk, set off in the direction of Chinese territory.

Messages were circulated to all police stations and a sharp lookout was kept. In the meantime a police launch in charge of Sergeant Woolford had been searching the waters and when between Waglan Lighthouse and Poo Tai On, a junk was sighted, believed to be the vessel that was being searched for. Signals were given ordering the junk to heave to, but no notice was taken, whereupon the launch fired on the boat with a Maxim gun which soon had the desired effect. Upon getting alongside, Sergeant Woolford with his assistants boarded the junk and found the five pirates, all fully armed, and also the women one of whom had been shot through both thighs, the bullet passing through one leg and entering the other.

The pirates and their victims were taken to the Water Police Station and this morning the wounded woman was removed by the motor ambulance to the Government Civil Hospital. The pirates will probably be brought before the Magistrate to-morrow.

TANK GIFT REFUSED.

Having accepted the offer of a tank, the Surbition Council wrote to the Kingston Corporation asking permission for it to be placed on a site on the Queen's riverside promenade. The Kingston authorities have replied stating that they do not view the proposition with favour, being of opinion that it would not improve the amenities there. Neither do they consider the position proposed a suitable one.

of better baseball facilities more of the younger element in Hongkong would be persuaded to take up the game. Some of the Chinese who have been educated in American Colleges are quite fair at this game, but there is not much encouragement here at present for pursuing it. This game, it is stated, is particularly adapted to the Chinese. There is basket-ball, again, in which the Chinese have shown particular adaptability. The local schools have taken it up wholeheartedly, and Mr. F. Mohler is believed to have a scheme for the improvement of the play in the Colony. It is hoped to get all the schools of Hongkong to adopt this game. We are looking forward to an increased number of young Americans here, which will make it possible for the community to popularise American games.

What the cost of a new Club would be is not known, as the whole plan is indefinite. At any rate it would not cost much to maintain it. Considerable support from the different American firms in the Colony would be secured. They have the Club have very kindly allowed teams to play baseball on their grounds, but it is not a very desirable place for the purpose.



A HISTORIC MEETING.

President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George, with other Allied Delegates, awaiting the arrival of the German plenipotentiaries to sign the Peace Treaty.

OUR PEKING LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Peking, June 29.

As the date for the signature of the Peace Treaty in Paris drew nearer, political excitement in China increased. Constitutionalist, bogus parliament, frontier troubles in Mongolia and on the Tibetan border were all forgotten in the overpowering obsession that by some spontaneous means or other the Chinese plenipotentiary in Paris might be dissuaded from signing the document in conjunction with the allies. Shantung petitioners, representatives of Chambers of Commerce and School delegates have bombarded the Government with petitions, resolutions and telegrams praying that the pen of China's delegates at Paris might be stayed, at least in so far as committing the much, quoted four hundred million of people to a settlement which is regarded as an aggravation and an injustice. Even the Anfu Club attempts to gain a cheap popularity by opposing the signature of the treaty. On Friday representatives of the first mentioned organisations gathered outside the chief gate of the President's palace and demanded to see the Premier, who 'furtively' attempted to avoid them by authorising a secretary and later the Vice-Minister of Education to listen to their remarks. Of course this did not satisfy them and finally Kung Hsin-chen consented to receive them. Even he failed to convince them of the advisability of China signing in conjunction with the Allies. The next demand of the students was to be permitted to state their wishes to the President. He also hedged for a time, but in recognition of the persistence and patriotism of the young men, especially as the majority of them waited all through the night at the gate and all through the broiling sun of the following day, he agreed to receive a deputation of ten. His Excellency made a good impression and the party left in good spirits, which were marred somewhat by an excitable youth knocking to the President with such sincerity and vigour that he injured his head and had to be taken to hospital for treatment. By the time the delegation returned to the Hsinshamen the 'ten' representatives had increased to twenty, including two ladies, had arrived in the morning that Mr. Baker had been made himself plenipotentiary for the Chinese Government.

Whether due to the views of the plenipotentiary or not is not known, but the main body was not allowed to see the President. The attempt to see the President was made by the Japanese plenipotentiary, who was accompanied by a large number of Japanese. The attempt was made by the Japanese plenipotentiary, who was accompanied by a large number of Japanese. The attempt was made by the Japanese plenipotentiary, who was accompanied by a large number of Japanese.

Meanwhile popular sentiment continues to find expression in the boycott of Japanese goods, which continues merrily and hurts Japanese traders very considerably indeed, while the Japanese press fulminates against its inefficient diplomacy in China and urges the Government to demonstrate its friendship for China by stronger measures than hitherto employed. Japanese intrigues, which are aimed at the replacement of Mr. Baker, an American who is adviser to the Railway Board, has been taken by the Japanese plenipotentiary, who is accompanied by a large number of Japanese. The attempt was made by the Japanese plenipotentiary, who was accompanied by a large number of Japanese.

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that the Shantung railway extensions should not be ratified.

(3) that the Anfu Club should be dissolved as a treasonable organisation. To these requests Hsu Shik-chang made prudent replies, with regard to the first he promised to issue a mandate as requested. Respecting the Shantung railway extensions he explained that the preliminary agreement had already been signed and the transaction could not very well be cancelled but before the agreement was ratified he would take what measures he could to safeguard national interests. As to the third appeal, he pointed out that political organisation was an element of civil freedom enjoyed under enlightened governments and the Anfu Club could not be suppressed because of its particular political beliefs. Thus ends the present chapter. A new one may be opened when peace is actually declared.

The Cabinet deadlock continues, due of course to the diffidence of prominent men to incur the obloquy of authorising the signature of a peace treaty which is unpopular and due to the intriguing of the Anfu Club whose members are afraid that the President's selection, Chow Shu-mu will mean that offices which might be expected to go to members of the party will go to others unfriendly to the party. At best, the selection, and appointment will hang fire until it is known that the Chinese delegates have signed the Peace Treaty. At the moment of writing I hear that Lu Tseng-hsiang will sign as authorised, but the other delegates will not be so complacent. Anything may happen within the next day or two to put China in a peculiar position vis a vis her allies.

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To-Day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 6. 7-16d. The Weather. Forecast—Fair. Barometer—29.70. Temperature 2 p.m.—82. Humidity 2 p.m.—75.

TELEGRAMS.

Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph." THE SILVER MARKET. Silver—London 105.50. Silver—Shanghai 54d. The market is steady.

THE FORCES THANKED.

RESOLUTION OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

The following resolution expressing thanks to His Majesty's Forces was unanimously adopted at the recent annual meeting of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom when some 500 delegates were present from over 100 Chambers of Commerce. Five hundred delegates from over 100 Chambers of Commerce in Annual Meeting assembled, unanimously express to His Majesty The King their profound admiration of the Services rendered by the Royal Navy, its auxiliaries and personnel throughout the War. The silent patience, the loyal obedience, the humane gallantry to a defeated foe, no less than the heroism and skill which is the tradition of the Royal Navy, has been more than maintained in the War and have enhanced its reputation in the opinion of the World.

Their recent their profound admiration for the heroic and glorious achievements of the British Army and their pride in the youthful Citizens of the Empire who came from shop and office, mine and forge and field, submitted themselves to training and discipline, and then bore themselves like seasoned soldiers, before the enemy, and achieved along with their gallant allies a complete and glorious victory.

Their admiration of the gallant and splendid work carried out by the Royal Air Force in all parts of the world, and their admiration of the gallant and splendid work carried out by the Royal Air Force in all parts of the world, and their admiration of the gallant and splendid work carried out by the Royal Air Force in all parts of the world.

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U. S. PROHIBITION. INTERESTING STATEMENT.

D. M. Gandier, of California, head of the movement to make the world dry, and the man who made America dry, is in Shanghai on his way to Manila to tell us "how prohibition makes us happy." The following from the Shanghai Press gives an impression of his views.

The United States of America have adopted prohibition as the permanent policy of the nation. The amendment to the Constitution of the U. S. which prohibits the manufacture, sale, importation, exportation or transportation of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes, was passed. It has been ratified by 45 State legislatures, only New Jersey, Rhode Island and Connecticut failing to approve.

Probably no one could enumerate all the influence which helped to bring this about. I shall mention five which seem to me to be the most important.

The first was scientific investigation of the effects of alcohol upon the individual and the race. This showed clearly that alcohol, used as a beverage works some injury. At its best it does some harm, and at its worst it is hellish.

These conclusions were verified by investigations in many lands and by military and industrial experience, so that employers began to favour total abstinents, making them the first to be promoted and the last to be discharged.

Scientific investigation also revealed the fact that even so-called moderate drinking increases sickness and shortens life. Insurance companies began to keep records of their policyholders. They would not insure drunkards.

Then the effect of drink upon the family was studied. Investigations made in Britain, Finland, Switzerland, America and other lands showed that drink robs many children of their right to be well-born.

The second cause of America going dry is the new social conscience which has been developed. Recent years have heard a new note in the religious and political life of America. Brewery-owned saloons were found to be one of the worst elements in political life. They were invariably the allies of special privilege. All efforts to reform the saloon failed. It was incurably bad. If politics were to be purified the saloon must go. And so a great body of men, who were not total abstinents, became prohibitionists. For the sake of their country, they were willing to give up their drink—not because they thought that drink was hurting them, but because they were convinced that prohibition offered the only remedy for the corrupting influence of the liquor traffic in public life.

In my judgement modern cost-finding systems and workmen's compensation laws were a big influence in causing America to go dry. So long as employers did not have to take care of employees injured in their service, accidents in factories and mills were not a great expense to the business. The operation of workmen's compensation laws made accidents expensive and employers began to investigate the cause of accidents. This trail led directly to the drink habit. Then modern cost-finding systems enabled employers to tell who among their men were the most efficient. This led to a study of the men and their habits. Abstinents were found to be more efficient than drinking men.

The fourth reason for America going dry was the effective organisation of the dry forces. The Anti-Saloon League has been at work twenty-five years and has not only a national organisation, but state organisations in every state of the Union.

The greatest cause of all for America's going dry was that she had sampled prohibition and liked it. Twenty-five states had adopted prohibition as a state law before Congress proposed national prohibition. Thirty-two states are today under state-wide prohibitions.

There is opportunity to try prohibition under a variety of conditions. Everywhere it gave satisfaction. Not that it solved all the problems of the day, but it made things better.

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LOCAL WEDDING.

DUNNETT-RODGER.

There was a large gathering at Union Church yesterday afternoon, when the wedding took place of Mr. Gordon Black Dunnett, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and Miss Dorothy Rodger, sixth daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Rodger. The Church was prettily decorated for the occasion with greenery and white flowers. The Rev. D. Pearce officiated, assisted by Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald. The guests included H.E. the Officer Administering the Government, Hon. Mr. Cland Severn, C.M.G., Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Moxon, Mr. and Mrs. E. Ralphs, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. K. S. Cassidy, Mr. and Mrs. H. Griffin, Mr. and Mrs. McKenny, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hancock, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Stabb, Mrs. Knight, Mrs. Ormiston, Mrs. H. Humphreys, Mrs. W. M. Humphreys, Mrs. Manning, Mrs. Macdonald, Mrs. F. C. Hall, Mrs. Main, Mrs. Stark, Messrs. A. O. Lang, H. P. L. Dowbiggin, H. Percy Smith, R. E. Sedgwick, G. P. Lammer, Mr. E. J. Chapman was at the organ. The bride, who was given away by Mr. T. E. Pearce, was attired in a gown of crepe georgette covered with Chantilly lace and embroidered with oriental pearls. She wore a brocade cape train, the gift of Mrs. McGregor Forbes. She carried a bouquet of white lotus lilies and maiden hair fern and wore a wreath of orange blossom. The bridesmaids were Miss Gordon and Miss Stabb, the former of whom wore a dress of blue georgette trimmed with beads. Miss Stabb was dressed in white muslin with a blue sash. Both bridesmaids carried bouquets of hydrangea. The page was Master W. Hancock. Mr. C. A. Peel (of Canton) acted as best man. The service was choral, the hymns being "Lead us Heavenly Father, lead us" and "O perfect love." As the bridal party left the Church Mendelssohn's Wedding March was played. After the ceremony, the bride and bridegroom received the congratulations of many friends at the reception at Kingsclere, where

PEACE CELEBRATIONS.

SHAMEEN PROGRAMME.

There was a meeting held on the 7th July in the Canton Club, of the Committee elected to arrange matters in connection with the coming Peace Celebrations. In view of the close proximity of the French National Day, it was unanimously decided that the opportunity should be taken to join the French Community in any plans they might have made for the 14th July, and that the Peace Celebrations in Canton should be held on the same day. It was agreed that the day's programme should be as follows:—
9 a.m.—Service in the Catholic Cathedral.
10.15 a.m.—Union Service at Christ Church, Shameen.
11 a.m.—Reception at the French Consulate by the French Consul General.
About noon—French Community "At Home" at the Canton Club.
Afternoon.—Some form of entertainment, Tea, with a Band, and possibly sports for the children.
Evening.—Illuminations on both the British and French Consessions, also all householders will be asked to assist in the scheme of illuminating their own premises. Cinematograph performance etc. Fireworks display given by the French Community.
In view of the fact that the Chinese have notified the Committee that they will be unable to take part in any peace celebrations, the proceedings will be confined to Shamshen.
The Peace Celebration Committee have agreed to ask the subjects or citizens of the Allied countries for subscriptions towards the defrayment of the cost of the celebrations, these subscriptions to be limited to a maximum of \$5.00 in the case of individuals and \$25.00 in the case of firms.
their health was proposed by H.E. the Officer Administering the Government. They left for England to-day by the Empress of Russia. Numerous costly presents were received.

TOO OLID FLESH.

[A fat burglar was held fast in the ventilator of Fouquet's Restaurant in the Champs Elysees yesterday, and had to summon to his aid the people he intended to rob.]

Burglars who are starting business, Young and ardent, heed the warning Which is published in a certain Periodical this morning. If you're anxious to achieve the Big successes which I wish you, Melt your adipose deposit, Or, as some have called it, tissue.

Take a daily walk (a brisk one): This is excellent. Just try it. Buy a pair of clubs or dumb-bells; Pay attention to your diet. Too much dinner makes you tubby. When you walk it makes you waddle. Try to live on lentil porridge. Eustace Miles should be your model.

Then, when on your midnight raids you Try to "crack" some lonely messengers, Failure will not dog your footsteps. Owing to your vast expansion. Nay, if through the shuttered window You can drill not even a wee hole, With a placid smile of triumph, You will enter through the key-hole.

P. A. Woodhouse in the Gleaner.

YOUR ARMY OF DEFENCE

ITS ARDUOUS WORK

Every one of us can truthfully say that we have a vast army always on guard for us so that we may live in health and comfort.

This mighty army is the millions of tiny red bodies which give colour to the blood. They are for ever attacking impure and poisonous elements in the blood, and cleansing the body of foul air, which they carry to the lungs to be breathed out. In addition, they take nourishment to all parts of the body, extracted from the food that is being digested. If for one instant the heart stops and the great army ceases to march we are dead. If this army becomes reduced in strength, or is inefficient, we grow thin and weak our nerves are enfeebled, our food does not nourish us, we are breathless, chilly and tired.

Men and women whose armies of red blood corpuscles win their battle against disease are the fortunate ones. Those who are anemic and deficient in blood, always ailing, are to be pitied, but they can be helped. New, rich, warm, healthy blood will be made for them if they take a course of Dr. Williams' pink pills. Their nerves will become steady, their complexion will improve, vitality will be restored to all parts of the body, and every function of life be regularised and strengthened. The simple reason is that Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people make new healthy blood.

If you are not fit Dr. Williams' pink pills will help you to health. Get a supply now from your druggist, or direct and post free, one bottle for \$1.50, six for \$8.00 from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai. A postcard request to the same address will bring you a free copy of a useful Health Guide.

SUNDAY GAMES.

MAKING THE SABBATH JOYFUL.

As a contribution to the Sunday Games discussion which is arousing so much interest in London and the country generally, Mr. S. R. Noble, hon. sec. of the recently-formed Sunday Games Association, forwards to the Daily Chronicle a forecast of the rules and regulations which are being prepared for its guidance.
It is pointed out that the opposition of the "better observance of Sunday" movement is inevitable, but the association contends this opposition is based on very narrow religious beliefs or mistaken views of the objects and aims of the organisation.
Regarding the suggestion that the association wishes to introduce the "Continental Sunday," the promoters of the movement say:—
"The worst features of the 'Continental Sunday'—gambling, drunkenness and other vices—are here now, and it is the firm belief of the promoters of the S.G.A. that the best way to prevent the growth of these vices is to encourage healthy games and recreation on Sunday afternoons and evenings.
"It is certain that if ministers of religion and the leading members of the various Churches hold aloof, or oppose the movement, they will make it very difficult to establish the desirable features of the 'Continental Sunday,' and will really be aiding in the spread of the evils they condemn, and will be hastening the coming of the 'Continental Sunday' in its worst form.
"The rules which have been drafted provide that no games shall be played under the association's auspices before 1 p.m. on Sundays; that no betting or any form of gambling be permitted; that no payment be made for playing in any game; that no charge be made for admission to any enclosure; and that any Sunday labour entailed shall be the minimum necessary, and shall, as far as possible, be carried out by honorary workers."
The association has also obtained the opinion of various well-known men, some of which are quoted below:—
The Duke of Rutland:—"I remove Sunday games generally, if they are played on a Sunday. I am, and if no persons are seen for playing, or taking any part. No kind of league or combination games should be played on Sunday. Games should be played on a friendly basis, and should be for the benefit of the community."
Lord and Mrs. Curzon:—"I am in favour of Sunday games, and I think they should be played on a friendly basis, and should be for the benefit of the community."

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could do a great work now that they are about to cover all England with their huts. If they would continue a little of the 'Continental Sunday' business which they have learnt in the war, let them boldly organise Sunday games, making it perfectly clear that they begin the day with worship, and end it in the same way."

"SIR E. GEDDES' £50,000." Mr. Roper, the Co. Unionist member for Macintoshfield, addressed a question to the Premier in the Commons as to whether the arrangement existing between the North Eastern Railway Company and the Government is of such a nature that £50,000 paid by the company to Sir E. Geddes will be repaid by the Government.

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"INDUS MARU" ... Friday, 25th July.
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"HAWAII MARU" ... Sunday, 15th July.
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"INDUS MARU" ... Friday, 25th July.

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"SHISEN MARU" ... Saturday, 12th July.

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VICTORIA & VANCOUVER—Tacoma via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.

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"KAIHO MARU" ... Sunday, 13th July.

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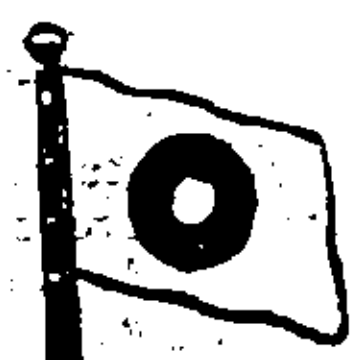
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"WESTERN KNIGHT" ... About August 15th.

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Haiphong	Taksang	J. M. Co.	11, July
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	11, July
Saigon, Bangkok & Singapore	Shisen	O. S. K.	12, July
Shanghai	Wingsang	J. M. Co.	13, July
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Nientsin	Kueichow	B. & S.	13, July
Keelung via Swatow and Amoy	Kaijo M.	O. S. K.	13, July
Shanghai and Tsingtao	Kwansee	B. & S.	13, July
Shanghai	Dilwara	M. M. Co.	13, July
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Taming	B. & S.	13, July
Genoa	Saigon M.	O. S. K.	14, July
Shanghai	Sinkian	B. & S.	15, July
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Quinnabang	O. S. K.	15, July
Sandakan	Hinsarg	J. M. Co.	16, July
Shanghai	Suiyang	B. & S.	17, July
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiphong	D. L. Co.	18, July
Straits and Calcutta	Chaksang	J. M. Co.	18, July
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	18, July
Japan Ports	Aki M.	N. Y. K.	19, July
Calcutta via Ports	Calcutta M.	N. Y. K.	19, July
Shanghai and Tsingtao	Chenan	B. & S.	20, July
Java	Tiyanas	J. C. J. L.	20, July
S'pore, Penang, R'goon & C'cutta	Japan	M. M. Co.	22, July
Shanghai	Tjikini	J. C. J. L.	23, July
Java	Tjibodas	J. C. J. L.	25, July
Bombay and Colombo	Indus M.	O. S. K.	25, July
Bombay and Colombo	Totomi M.	N. Y. K.	25, July
Japan	Tjiliwong	J. C. J. L.	3, Aug.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KAMO M. (European Line) left London for this port via the Suez Canal on the 14th June, and is expected here on the 20th July.

The N. Y. K. s.s. SHINGO MARU (Calcutta Line) left Calcutta for this port via Singapore on the 23rd June, and is expected here on the 14th July.

The T. K. K. s.s. TENYO M. arrived at Yokohama June 28th and will sail July 1st, as per schedule, being due at this Port July 14th.

The N. Y. K. s.s. AKI MARU (Australian Line) left Sydney for this port via usual ports on the 28th June, and is expected here on the 18th July.

Telegraphic advice from the Pacific Mail Co.'s Shanghai office states that the s.s. ECADOR, Voy 13, Out, left that port on Monday June 30th, for Manila, and is expected to arrive at this port on the 10th inst.

Advice from the Pacific Mail Co.'s Manila office states that the s.s. WEST SEQUANA is due here on the 12th inst.

The N. Y. K. s.s. INABA M. (European Line) left Singapore for this port on the 6th July, and is expected here on the 10th July.

The N. Y. K. s.s. MISHIMA M. (European Line) left Kobe for this port via Moji and Shanghai on the 7th July and is expected here on the 16th July.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KAIFUKU M. (Bombay Line) left Singapore for this port on the 9th July, and is expected here on the 16th July.

The M. M. s.s. DHILWARA left Singapore for this Port on the 8th instant with the outward English Mail, and is due here on the 13th instant at about 9 a.m.

The T. K. K. s.s. SHINGO MARU arrived at Yokohama June 28th and will sail July 1st, as per schedule, being due at this Port July 14th.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRAL-ASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams lying in the E. E. Telegraph Office at Hongkong:—

Bertrand Messageries, from Havre.

Erraco, from Manila.

K. Baxter, Hongkong Hotel from Vancouver.

Mallien, Hongkong Hotel, from Haiphong.

Pirie, Shipping Office, from Singapore.

Practician, from Singapore.

Samuel Samuel & Co., from London.

W. F. Alder, Carlton Hotel, from Manila.

J. K. GIBSON.

Superintendent.

Hongkong, July 3, 1919.

TIDE TABLE.

From 7th June to 13th July.

Day	High Water	Low Water	Day	High Water	Low Water
Mon. 7	5.15	1.15	Mon. 13	5.15	1.15
Tues. 8	5.15	1.15	Tues. 14	5.15	1.15
Wed. 9	5.15	1.15	Wed. 15	5.15	1.15
Thurs. 10	5.15	1.15	Thurs. 16	5.15	1.15
Fri. 11	5.15	1.15	Fri. 17	5.15	1.15
Sat. 12	5.15	1.15	Sat. 18	5.15	1.15
Sun. 13	5.15	1.15	Sun. 19	5.15	1.15

m morning. a afternoon.

CONSIGNEES.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

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From MIDDLESBRO, LONDON AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being loaded at their risk into the hazardous and or extra hazardous godown of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd. whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 13th July will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 20th July or they will not be recognized.

All Broken, Chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 12th July at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by—

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Agents.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1919.

CONSIGNEES.

THE DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE Steamship

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having arrived from Vancouver B.C. via ports on July 3, 1919. Consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous godown of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd. and stored at consignee's risk.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the godown until Monday July 7, when they will be examined by Company's representative at 10 o'clock Monday July 7, 1919.

Claims will not be accepted unless cargo is so examined by the said representative on the above date.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

All goods remaining after July 9, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their bills of lading for countersignature.

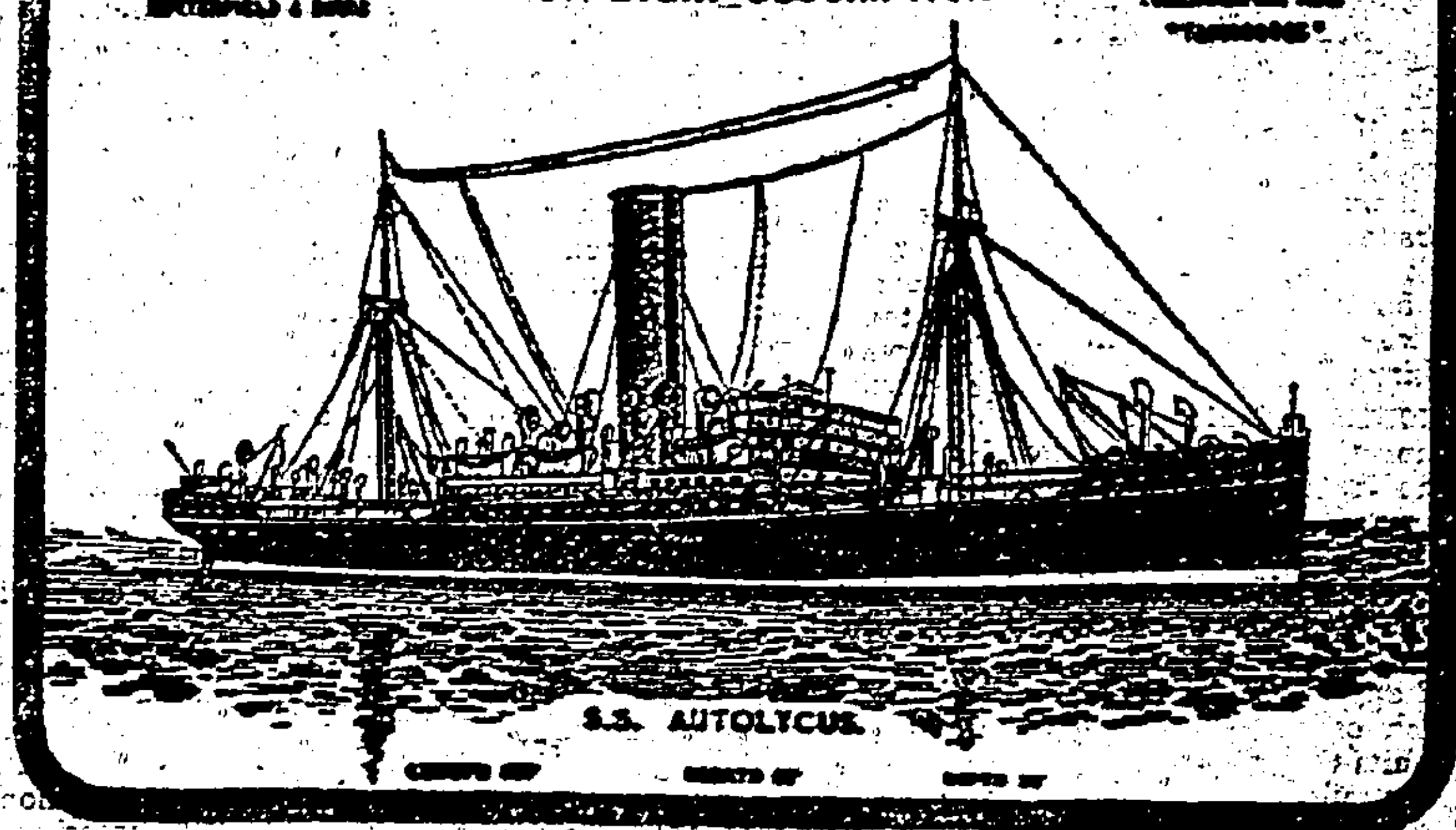
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Hongkong, 3rd July, 1919.

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HOME SPORT

(From Our Own Correspondent)

London, May 15.
Football in May is unusual and it is seldom that big cricket and football fixtures are decided on the same day.

The Belgian Service team showed excellent form in the soccer matches played in London in which representatives of England, France and Belgium took part. They beat the English (2-1) and drew with the French no score whilst the Englishman beat the Frenchmen by 3 goals to 2. This left the Belgians at the top of the table with 3 points which entitled them to receive the gold medals from the hands of the Prince of Wales.

Celtic once again head the Scottish League championship table which makes the fifteenth time the club has won the honours. It was a two goals to nil triumph at Ayr on Saturday which made this possible and gave Celtic a total of 57 points for the season, with their famous rivals Glasgow Rangers only a single point behind.

Turning to the Rugby game, a very big crowd was attracted to the Headingley ground, Leeds, by the New Zealand v. Northern Command fixture. Unfortunately the sides were far too unevenly matched to make an interesting game, the New Zealanders outplaying their rivals, scoring 33 points without response.

CRICKET

Cricket in earnest was resumed at Kennington Oval at the week end with a Surrey Trial match. The two outstanding features were the batting of Hobbs and the appearance of Lieutenant E. Hayes as an amateur. Cricket is one of the pastimes which permits a man to play as a professional for several years and then join the amateur ranks. Whilst it sounds strange, the fact remains that Hayes or any other player comes within the regulations if he plays without receiving payment. Consequently he can be said to be playing as an amateur, that is without payment, even though he has done so in the past. As to Hobbs, this wonderful Cambridge batsman who plays for Surrey showed that four years absence from big cricket has dulled his ability. Batting with the greatest confidence he made light of the bowling whilst scoring 106 in 80 minutes, his hits including eighteen 4's.

Another notable performance at the week end was the taking of 8 wickets for 13 runs by Morfies of Kent when playing in a Lancashire League fixture.

EXCELLENT RUNNING

An meeting promoted by the Highgate Harriers a few evenings ago, A. G. Hill accomplished an excellent performance by winning the open half mile handicap from the 3 yards mark in 1 min. 58 1/2 secs. On this form it would appear that he is regaining much of the speed which enabled him to make such a bold bid for the mile championship of 1914. That event was won by Homer Baker of America in 1 min. 54 2/5 secs. whilst Hill was only beaten by four yards. His forward running was a surprise to most people as few knew he had such pace. He won the four miles championship in 1910 with the watch showing 20 mins. 0 3/5 secs. and combination of speed and stamina indicated by the two performances quoted suggests that Hill would have put up a great mile performance in 1914 had he tried. He has not done a lot of running and may yet be capable of a big performance should he train for the championships in July.

It is hardly expected that Lieut.-Col. Arnold Jackson, D.S.O., the Olympic Games 1500 metres winner of 1913 will run again and in this case it looks as though Hill and A. H. Nichols of Surrey will be England's most likely milers during this season. Possibly the Inter Varsity Sports may reveal new talent and as they will most likely be decided in June, some of the athletes should be seen supporting the amateur championships on the first Saturday in July.

BOXING

Eddie McGorry gave another demonstration of his great ability at the National Sporting Club on Monday night when he easily disposed of Harry Reeve. Inside of 10 rounds the American had his man in difficulties and the knockout blow had been foreseen for some time. The American display was impressive and very small, but the referee, Mr. J. J. ...

LAWN TENNIS IN ENGLAND.

PATTERSON AND DOUST IN FORM.

The lawn tennis season opened in England with the Surrey championships on the charmingly pretty Sorbiton courts. A rather stiff breeze was the only element to militate against good play, the turf being in excellent condition, and a fast, true surface was obtained on every court. There was a remarkable entry—it could not have disgraced Wimbledon—for there was a pronounced Australian, South African, and American challenge to the home contingent. The South Africans are totally unused to play on grass, but their verdict was that the playing surface appealed to them greatly. Gerald Patterson's form on grass was the interesting thing of the day, and the pity is that he was not more fully extended. S. P. Durant could never see the way the Australian went, Patterson's terrific service so putting him off his game that he became almost at once a mere submissive victim, the necessary "other player."

And such being the case, it is enough to note the fact that Patterson did all that was asked of him and did it well, appearing quite "easy" and at home on "grass." His service is a "yard and a second" faster than ever, with spin in plenty. Not much was seen of his smash; he had to bring it into play only two or three times. But one thing was clear even in this short game, and that was the fact that Patterson has been assiduously practicing his fore-hand drive. His cut stroke was not so often seen at Queen's, and his general play off the ground was indisputably improved. And as it was here that Patterson's weakness lay, it is evident that the fact is not unimportant having regard to Wimbledon. Patterson's second-round victim was R. Dash, who did not win a game.

Not much was seen of the players on whom the honour of English lawn tennis will depend this year, but M. J. G. Ritchie played quietly well in defeating H. Benningfield. He seemed to revel in the warmth of the sun, and his game was more free and less stilted than when he lost to Dawson in the challenge round at Queen's. The first game of the tournament was won by Sir G. A. Thomas, the former badminton and chess champion who later on was beaten in the second round. S. N. Doust had no trouble in going through to the second round at the expense of E. P. Blackmore. A wonderful study, Doust. His lawn tennis represents the strict conservation of energy; he attains the maximum of effect with the irreducible minimum of effort. He specialises in doing the necessary thing, and cutting out everything that is unnecessary, and that is why it is so easy to under-appreciate his excellence. He is never spectacular—or it would be truer to say that on the rare occasions when he is spectacular he is not the real Doust, not satisfying his own high standard of what constitutes good lawn tennis. And that easy, twisting little service of his is vastly deceptive. Doust is generally accepted as a better doubles player than in singles, but it strikes one that may be sighing for fresh worlds to conquer he is concentrating rather strongly on his singles game just now. It has been a big disappointment to him that his famous partner, A. B. Jones, has been compelled through ill-health, to relinquish his plans, and is returning to Australia. Doust won in the second round, after losing a set.

Mrs. Lambert Chambers, the holder of the ladies championship, played to a good zing, her opponent being Mrs. A. G. Wilkinson, who played a rattling good game, against the best lady lawn tennis player in England. Mrs. Wilkinson is not afraid to give the ball plenty of "arm and shoulder," and her swinging fore-hand drives were excellent. Mrs. Chambers won—that goes almost without saying—but she was kept well on the run and her own remark that "it was a far better game than I have scored suggests" aptly and correctly described the game. There were several other interesting results in the ladies' singles. Miss Ryan, the Californian, who did so well in this covered courts' tourney at Queen's, accounted for Lady D'Almeida, and in her Mrs. Lambert Chambers, who beat the force foreman with 8-1. The accuracy of her play, and a good back-hand, Mrs. V. Young, who is a daughter of ...

CANTON

A CITY OF CONTRASTS.

A correspondent of the Times writes:—The Great Wall still remains, but the walls of the cities of China are crumbling. They kept out the wandering bands of robbers, but they are useless before modern artillery. The pioneer of the British in China, gallant Captain John Weddell, contemporary of Cromwell and Hampden, silenced with his guns the Chinese batteries near Canton in 1634, but he did not touch the City Wall. The Cantonese themselves are now engaged in pulling it down, so that motor-cars and electric tramway-cars may have a track around the largest city in China. The other city walls of this long-lived, undying people will also crumble and disappear when the inhabitants of the cities hear the throb of the internal combustion engine.

The city of Canton has a population of more than a million people within the wall. It is said to possess at present one motor-car. That is surely a "record" for any of the same size that is accessible to ocean-going steamers. But soon, when the city wall has disappeared, a road, 100 ft. wide, will enable wheeled vehicles to encircle Canton. They cannot penetrate the city unless there is a complete reconstruction. For in the matter of thoroughfares Canton is unique. Only a Sedan-chair can pass between the shops, and only at certain places can one chair pass another. Outside of the city wall there is a very large population, and many thousands of families live in little boats on the river. But the internal combustion engine is changing water traffic around Canton. Motor-boats have made more rapid progress than motor-cars, for the traffic of China is like that of Venice, along the waterways.

Practically all the tourists who rush along the coast of Eastern Asia visit this curious place called Canton. It is a city of contrasts between the old China and the new ideas of Europe. Out on the river one sees the wooden stern-wheel passenger boat propelled by a dozen men, who appear to be walking the tread-mill. There is no other motive power but human muscle for the paddle-wheel, which hangs over the stern. A snorting steamer, obviously propelled by one of the latest type of internal combustion engines, using crude oil, easily passes the other. It is surprising to learn that the vessel and its four-cylinder engine of about 130 horse-power were made in Canton. There was no science about the making, no careful design, no welfare work for the Chinese mechanics who built it. Owing to a lack of legislation about patents the engine was copied, piece by piece, from one made in Great Britain or America. It was also simple since there is no patent law or copyright in China. Yet it is significant of the coming changes that the work was done without any European supervision or advice. It is very inferior to its pattern in quality and in appearance; but the engine works.

To-day Canton is still the most populous city of the Far Eastern Republic. It is probably also the most ignorant, and it is certainly the most restless city east of India. The rebellions which have brought so much bloodshed to China have usually begun in Canton. The casualties of the Taping insurrection were more than those produced by the Great War, but life was always cheap in China. In the days of the "Son of Heaven" Canton was the centre of sedition and the breeding place of conspirators. Even now it is in revolt against Peking. The city has always been famous for its artisans. The writer, an engineer, gladly pays a tribute to the mechanical ability of the Cantonese workmen; they have a natural "genius for machinery," which ranks them second only to the Anglo-Saxon in making the wheels go round. Asiatics, in general, take much more readily to the pen than to the file or the lathe, but a Cantonese is unusually practical, and his intense struggle for survival has left him with a definite constructive character. When thousands of motor-cars run over the roads of China, which are still so primitive, and when aeroplanes are common as steamers on the China coast, the drivers and mechanics will be Cantonese.

EMPIRE'S RESOURCES.

PROPOSED GREAT EXHIBITION.

It is proposed to hold an exhibition, rivaling the Great Exhibition of 1851, of manufactures and produce of the British Empire. The suggestion was unanimously supported at a representative gathering called by the British Empire League at the British Empire Club recently.

Lord Sydenham, chairman of the league, presided, and said they had met to discuss the desirability of holding during the summer of 1921 a great exhibition in London of the manufactures and produce of the Empire in order to promote the expansion of Imperial trade. It was desired to pass from war to peace efforts as quickly as possible. We fought as a united Empire, and we could share in the re-construction (Hear, hear.) Within the Empire vast resources were undeveloped, and we must look to development to re-establish our industrial and commercial life. The prosperity of the Empire, the welfare of all its citizens, the existence of the population of the British Islands, depended upon the overseas trade, and if we could not increase that trade there would be economic difficulties. Our Allies, the Americans and Japanese, had been building during the war, and we must face the future as a united Empire. (Cheers.)

Success would depend upon the wholehearted co-operation of the Empire and the goodwill and assistance of Governments and chambers of commerce throughout the Empire. The exhibition should be devoted mainly to business-men. (Cheers.) The idea would be to make it a great central gathering for the citizens of our Empire throughout the world, with the object of expanding Imperial trade. He moved that it was desirable that such an exhibition should be held.

Lord Blyth seconded. He was organising chairman of the Franco-British and the Japanese Exhibitions, and knew it was impossible to over-estimate the good will between nations that resulted. Mr. Balfour stated in a letter that he had no doubt that the successful co-operation of the French and British in the war was very largely due to the beneficial effect of the Franco-British Exhibition. Lord Hardinge told him (Lord Blyth), too, that in his opinion the good feeling that existed between France and Japan, and ourselves was due in no small degree to the exhibitions held in London. If it was good to bring the nations together it must be good to bring the Empire together. (Cheers.)

Mr. W. M. Hughes, Premier of Australia, opening the discussion, said it was a reflection to a certain extent upon the different members of the Empire that each knew so little of the other. More was known now than a little while ago, but the depth of our ignorance was still rather appalling. It would be presumption on his part to say what ought to be done, but, as to the desirability of holding an exhibition, the advantages were obvious. The resources of the Empire were great, almost unlimited. It would be wrong for him to say a word about politics, but he could not refrain from pointing out what he thought was very obvious, that trade ran along certain channels, and we were inclined to drop the substance and pursue phantom shadows. Those who thought it possible to run with the hare and the hound were wrong. The electors of England had to make up their minds whether they wanted an Empire or not. There was outward and visible proof of the greatness that awaited those who had the courage to put out a hand. It was got to be picked up by the mere spinners of words, or those whose sheet-anchor was a petrified theory, of an age that had gone, and would never return. It must be recognised that the world was the world, we lived in to-day. Nothing any nation could do would put us down, and we could only be brought down by something we did ourselves, or something we did not do. Nothing but our own pusillanimity could bring us down. He wished the proposal every success. (Cheers.)

Sir Joseph Ward, Finance Minister, New Zealand, was of opinion that the right for supremacy after the war was to be seen as the right for supremacy on the battlefields and on the sea, and it was to be seen in the fact that the old Motherland had supported the proposition.

Sir George Perley, High Commissioner, Canada, said the war had taught us that we ought to be a self-contained Empire, relying upon our own resources, and he thought this exhibition would help in that direction. Sir Edgar Bowring, High Commissioner, Newfoundland, regarded the exhibition as an excellent means of bringing the Empire more closely together for mutual trade. Sir John McCall, Sir Robert Hadfield, Lord Southwark, Sir Richard Gregory, Sir William Roy (Director-General of South African Railways), and Mr. E. B. Treadwell supported the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

NOTICE.—We beg to announce that from July 1st Mr. ROY C. BURDIN will take charge of our Hongkong office. THOMAS W. SIMMONS & COMPANY.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG

MATRICULATION AND LOCAL EXAMINATIONS JULY 1919.

OWING TO PEACE CELEBRATIONS the Papers announced for Saturday, July 19th, in the above Examinations will be postponed to Tuesday, July 22nd. N. TEESDALE MACKINTOSH, Registrar.

NOTICE

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO. LTD.

An Interim Dividend of three and half Dollars per share for the six months ending 30th June, 1919, will be payable on Monday, 28th July, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's office.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Friday, the 18th, to Monday the 28th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered. By order of the Board of Directors. A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1919.

LOST.

LOST, stolen or strayed from No. 23 Humphreys Building, Hanof Road, Kowloon on the 9th instant an English Setter Bitch, white with black tick markings, answering to the name of "Lady". Return at once to P. W. Goldring.

WISEMAN'S

delicious ICE CREAMS in various flavours can be sent out ready for serving

for PICNIC, TIFFIN or DINNER PARTIES.

From \$2.00 per quart. D. M. GOODALL, Manager.

PHONE 407.

supremacy, and the task would be as hard as in the past. America and Japan had supplanted Germany in trade and had secured much that the old Motherland had. He supported the proposition.

Sir George Perley, High Commissioner, Canada, said the war had taught us that we ought to be a self-contained Empire, relying upon our own resources, and he thought this exhibition would help in that direction.

Sir Edgar Bowring, High Commissioner, Newfoundland, regarded the exhibition as an excellent means of bringing the Empire more closely together for mutual trade. Sir John McCall, Sir Robert Hadfield, Lord Southwark, Sir Richard Gregory, Sir William Roy (Director-General of South African Railways), and Mr. E. B. Treadwell supported the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that under instructions from the Central Bureau of Liquidation, Peking, Allied and Neutral nationalities having deposits in the above Bank in Gold currency are required to register same with the Local Bureau of Liquidation of the Deutsch Asiatische Bank, care of the Bank of China, Canton, within two weeks from date. Canton, 5th July, 1919.

NOTICE

NOTICE.—The Colonial Secretary will be obliged if all those who went from Hongkong on Active Service and have now returned to the Colony will communicate their names and addresses to the Colonial Secretary's Office. Colonial Secretary's Office. Hongkong, 7th July, 1919.

NOTICE

NOTICE.—The Hongkong Electric Co. Ltd. desire to again draw the attention of consumers to the following facts:—

Owing to the delay, due to conditions created by the war, in obtaining new Plant, the Company find difficulty in carrying the load necessary for public and private supply especially during the hours between 5 and 10 p.m.

Consumers of electric light supplied by the Company are therefore earnestly requested to use the utmost economy in the use of light and of fans during the hours mentioned in order that the possibilities of interruption in the supply, due to breakdown of the machinery, may be avoided. This particularly applies to the evenings of 18th and 19th inst. during Peace Celebrations, and consumers are especially requested not to use any electric light for illumination purposes.

GIBB LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

THE WEST POINT BUILDING CO. LTD.

An Interim Dividend of Three Dollars per share for the six months ending 30th June 1919 will be payable on Monday 28th July on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's office.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Friday the 11th, to Monday the 28th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered. By order of the Board of Directors.

A. SHELTON HOOPER

Secretary to

The Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co. Ltd.

General Agents for the

West Point Building Co. Ltd.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1919.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH BAZAAR

To be held at St. Paul's College Glebe.

on July, 16th & 17th 1919.

Proceeds in Aid of the Ministering Children's League, Church Extension, Christian Education.

AFTERNOON PROGRAMME

on July, 16th & 17th at 2.30 p.m.

Sale of Fancy Work, Chinese Enamel Curios &c. &c.

"Dollar" Stall, 30c. Stall & Refreshment Stall.

Price of Admission 10 cents.

EVENING PROGRAMME

on July, 16th & 17th at 7.30 p.m.

Open Air Chorus, graph (Charles Chaplin with Other Attractive Features).

Price of Admission 50c. & 30c.

G. R.

NOTICE.—The Public are hereby notified that public Jinrickshas in the Peak district will not be available for hire after 9 P.M. daily.

E. D. C. WOLFE

Captain Superintendent of Police.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1919.

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE LIMITED.

An Interim Dividend of Four Dollars per share for the six months ending 30th June 1919 will be payable on Monday 28th July on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's office.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Friday the 18th, to Monday the 28th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered. By order of the Board of Directors.

A. SHELTON HOOPER

Secretary to the General Manager.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1919.

NOTICE

1. The Custodian in China of Enemy Property hereby invites tenders by British Subjects for the purchase of the leasehold property situate in the BRITISH CONCESSION, SHAMEEN, and known and registered at H.B.M. Consulate-General at Canton as LOT NUMBER 24 which leasehold property is held subject to the Lessee's covenants and the conditions contained in a Crown Lease of the said Lot for 99 years terminating on the 2nd day of September, 1960. This property, which was lately occupied by Jensen & Co., has an area of 12,645 sq. ft. and is situate at the corner of South Avenue and First Street. A Residence, Godown and Servants' Quarters are built upon the site.

2. The Custodian further invites tenders by British Subjects for the purchase of the leasehold property situate in the BRITISH CONCESSION, SHAMEEN, and known and registered at H.B.M. Consulate-General at Canton as LOT NUMBER 51 which leasehold property is held subject to the Lessee's covenants and the conditions contained in a Crown Lease of the said Lot for 99 years terminating on the 3rd day of September, 1960. This property, which was lately occupied by Melchers and Company, has an area of 12,645 sq. ft. and is situated at the corner of Central Avenue and Third Street. A Residence, Godown and Comprodror's Quarters are built upon the site.

3. Particulars and conditions of sale of either of the above properties may be obtained by applying in Canton to H.B.M. Consul-General, in Hongkong to the Chartered Bank of India Australia and China, and in Shanghai to the Custodian direct.

4. Inspection of the properties can be arranged by applying to H. B. M. Consul-General at Canton.

5. Tenders in writing for either of the properties, which should be addressed to "The Custodian in China of Enemy Property, 20 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai," so as to reach him not later than the 1st day of August 1919, must be so framed as to remain open for acceptance on or before the 18th day of August, 1919.

6. The Custodian is not bound to accept the highest or any tender received.

A. I. L. G. Mossop

Custodian in China of Enemy Property.

20 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai, 1st July, 1919.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK, LIMITED.

Head Office: 6 Des Voeux Road, Central, Hongkong.

Now is the Time to Start Your Account.

SAVINGS OR CURRENT

Your own Account of Resources.

FREEDOM OF ACTION.

SELF-RESPECT.

HAPPINESS.

